

CANNON FOR CO-OPERATION

He Explains Test of Party Regularity

CAUCUS PLAN A GOOD ONE

To Settle Differences—No Surrender, Insurgent Norris Cries—He Says They Will Not Be Intimidated into Silence.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Speaker Cannon called at the White House yesterday and had a few minutes' talk with President Taft. After some coaxing on his way out, the speaker made some remarks concerning the doctrine of party regularity.

"My test of regularity in politics, church, finances or family," he said, "is co-operation, harmony. I am a great believer in co-operation. The wicked caucus. Get together and fight out the differences there and, if you are licked, come back and fight again. We can't all have our way in this world. We do not have our way, no matter how big or high we may be. The manly man gives and takes. He fights or yields, as he thinks best for his cause. I haven't much patience in these men who are wiser than all the other fellows put together, and whose views are unchangeable. I always feel that a man of that sort has no business in an organization. If he can't fight it out in party ranks and yield if he is beaten, then he had better go out and join the enemy or, better still, form an organization of his own. But all this is chattering, boys," continued the speaker, "the worst sort of chattering. But I want it understood that I did not mention this subject to the president, or he to me. I am not trying to run his business."

In an interview yesterday, Representative Norris of Nebraska charged the president with singling out the House enemies of Speaker Cannon for punishment by withholding patronage, and declared that they would not be intimidated into silence by any combination between the president and the speaker.

DEATH STALKED IN STORM.

Unusually Distressing Conditions in the City of New York.

New York, Jan. 7.—Death stalked in the storm which afflicted New York and vicinity all through the night, and which was still distressingly prevalent over a wide area surrounding this city yesterday.

Not in many years has there been a visitation that caused such a long chapter of serious and fatal accidents to be written. At least three deaths and injuries to more than 300 persons were reported as the result of falls on the slippery walks and pavements, coated from building line to building line with an even quarter of an inch thick.

Safety was to be found nowhere and conditions as the city awoke to the business of yesterday were serious. Fall after fall occurred and ambulances were on the jump continuously through the morning, the roll of the injured being added to hourly.

Rain falling on the ice coated surfaces aggravated the trouble during the morning and it was not until well along in the forenoon that hard work by the street department workers and private citizens had brought about alleviation. Continuous application of sand, sawdust, ashes and other preventatives of slipperiness were necessary.

Service was fairly regular on the car lines, which had been kept open through the night, but vehicular traffic was practically at a standstill except where the chain-tired automobile proved its ability to navigate the treacherous surfaces.

SOUTHWARD HO!

Great Britain Gives \$100,000 for Antarctic Expedition.

London, Jan. 7.—The government has contributed \$100,000 toward the expense of fitting out a British Antarctic expedition in 1919.

Pull Out a Hair

The Way to Tell Whether or Not Your Hair Is Diseased.

Even if you have a luxuriant head of hair, you may want to know whether it is in a healthy condition or not. Ninety-eight per cent. of the people need a hair tonic. You can make a test yourself that will tell you whether your hair is healthy or not. Pull a hair out of your head; if the bulb at the end of the root is white and chunky, it proves that the hair is diseased and requires prompt treatment, if its loss were to be avoided. If the bulb is pink and full, the hair is healthy.

We want everyone whose hair requires treatment to try our Rexall "98" Hair Tonic. We promise that it will not cost anything if it does not give satisfactory results. Rexall "98" Hair Tonic is designed to overcome dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stimulate the hair roots, lighten the hair already in the head, grow hair and eradicate baldness.

Out of 100 cases where it was given a thorough, conscientious test, it grew hair on 93 heads, which should be sufficient proof that Rexall "98" Hair Tonic contains extraordinary remedial and hair-growing qualities. It is because of our knowledge of this preparation and our sincere faith in its goodness that we want you to try it at our risk.

Rexall "98" Hair Tonic is a clean, clear preparation, which does not grease, gum or thicken the hair, and it has a very pleasant odor. We have it in two sizes, prices 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember, you can obtain Rexall remedies in Barre only at our store—The Rexall Store, Red Cross Pharmacy, Burt H. Wells, proprietor.

Sarsatabs

Cholesterol-coated tablets, combine the most powerful laxative and emollient, Sarsatabs, with a mild cathartic, Sarsatabs, and a powerful laxative, Sarsatabs, in a single tablet. They are a mild cathartic of Sarsatabs, Sarsatabs, having all its wonderful medicinal power. Pleasant to take and absolutely harmless. Have great resistance, especially to people suffering from constipation. 100 Doses in 100 Tablets. Price 50 Cents. Sarsatabs, Made by Hood's Food Co., New York, N.Y.

FIGHT IN BANK.

One Clerk Fatally Wounded, But Robbers Were Foiled.

New York, Jan. 7.—In a daring attempt to hold up and rob a private bank in the Green Point section of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, four desperate men, apparently foreigners, attacked the clerks in the bank, shot one of them, inflicting a mortal wound, and then gave battle to a crowd in the street. Two escaped. Two men were arrested, who were identified by the wounded man as members of the gang. In the fight in the bank, one of the robbers fired several shots at Simon Kern, one of which penetrated his neck, inflicting a wound from which the doctors at the hospital to which he was sent, said he might die.

RUNAWAYS FOUND.

Miss De Janon, Who Ran Away with Walter, Located Near Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—Miss Roberta De Janon, the sixteen-year-old granddaughter of Robert Ruess, the millionaire seed merchant, for whom the police of the entire country have been searching, has been apprehended, according to a report which bears every evidence of a reliable foundation, and is now in the care of friends in or near this city, while the New York police are hot upon the trail of Frederick Cohen, the middle aged waiter with whom the girl left the Bellevue-Stratford a week ago. According to the report, the girl was found in New York yesterday and quietly brought to this city. The police refuse to give out any information.

BATTLESHIP IDAHO ASHORE.

Runs Aground in the Delaware River.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—The battleship Idaho, which left the Philadelphia navy yard yesterday for Sandy Hook, is aground in the Delaware river, about 25 miles below this city. The battleship went aground about 9 a. m. yesterday, near the place where the transport Francis was stuck in the mud for a week last month. The vessel is resting on soft bottom and no damage to the ship is anticipated. Tugs left the navy yard yesterday afternoon and attempted to float the warship at high tide. The shifting of a buoy by heavy ice is believed to be responsible for the grounding of the battleship.

SEVERAL RAILROAD BILLS.

Mr. Mann Introduces Them on Request of Employees.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Representative Mann of Illinois has introduced a number of bills relating to railroads. One requires the railroad companies to maintain complete crews on switching engines; another requires railroads to use footboards and headlights on switching engines; a third prohibits railroads from allowing sale of coal, ashes and other obstruction to accumulate between the rails and tracks over which an employee might stumble. All the measures were introduced by request of railroad employees.

MR. WILSON HURT.

Fell Upon Ice Pavement and Was Severely Injured.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, fell upon the icy pavement as he stepped from his automobile Wednesday night and cut his face so badly that he was taken to his home under a physician's care.

Mrs. Wilson sprang from the automobile at the sight of the secretary bleeding on the sidewalk and she too fell beside her husband, but was uninjured. Mr. Wilson has not been in the best of health and the effects of the shock are feared.

BY HIS OWN CLUB.

Dr. Cook Dropped by the Organization He Founded.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Arctic club of America, founded by Dr. Frederick A. Cook and his strongest supporter in the north pole controversy, has dropped the Brooklyn explorer from the rolls of the club.

The action of the Arctic club directors Wednesday night was unanimous. This move by the club, whose president, Rear Admiral Schley, is Doctor Cook's staunch supporter, strips from the explorer's boast almost the last vestige of scientific honors, one, the degree of doctor of philosophy, conferred by the university of Copenhagen, remaining.

MRS. DARLING DEAD.

Founder of Daughters of the American Revolution.

New York, Jan. 7.—Flora Adams Darling, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution and United States Daughters of 1812, died suddenly here yesterday from apoplexy at the home of her brother, John Quincy Adams. Mrs. Darling was preparing to return to her home in Washington when stricken. Mrs. Darling was an author and interested in the culture of music. She will be buried at the home of her birth, Lancaster, N. H. Mrs. Darling was 70 years old.

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE GOES ON.

Efforts to Secure an Adjustment are Abandoned.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Efforts to secure an adjustment of the strike of switchmen on the railroads of the north-west have been abandoned. Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill, the mediators under the Edmund act, had a final conference with H. B. Perlman yesterday. It was determined that nothing further could be done to effect a settlement.

TO OUST MEAT TRUST

Election Promise of British Liberals

WILL REMOVE THE BAN

On Argentine Production—Lansdowne Outlines Lords' Reform—Roseberry Says He Would Vote Against the Liberals.

London, Jan. 7.—The ports of the United Kingdom will be thrown open for the importation of live cattle from Argentina, says The Shipping World, if the present government is returned to power. The Shipping World adds that the present embargo is removable at the end of March and that beginning with April the new arrangement will not only stimulate the industry of the country, but cheapen meat in price and check the operations of American speculation and combines.

Lansdowne for Reform of Lords.

Two phases of the election struggle now claim attention: First, the disorderly interruptions to which many Conservative meetings and almost all of those addressed by peers are subjected, so that it is practically impossible for any Unionist peer to obtain a fair hearing; and, second, the realization by the peers themselves and the Unionist press of the necessity of the House of Lords advancing its own reform; as the only means of meeting the storm of protest the peers' action upon the budget aroused in the country. The reform of the House of Lords has been openly urged by The Times and other Conservative organs, and was the most interesting point of the speech of Lord Lansdowne at Liverpool. The opposition leader in the Lords began by declaring that never had there been a campaign so remarkable for the temperance of their opponents' language. This, however, was not a symptom of a strong cause. Then passing to a long defense of the House of Lords' action on the budget, he admitted that the present House was too unwieldy for an effective second chamber. He believed in the preponderating power of the House of Commons, and suggested a House of Lords within the upper house, and that this reform ought to be the work, not of one, but of both political parties, working together. He objected to the elective principle on the ground that an elective chamber would claim what even the present House of Lords did not claim, namely, co-ordinate power with the popular house. He supported the plan of the Roseberry committee two years ago, of which he was a member, and which recommended that the inner house be composed partly of peers whose antecedents and qualifications justified their inclusion, partly of peers elected by the peers themselves, and partly of life peers appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the government of the day. In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne advocated tariff reform, with a moderate scale of duties as the only visible remedy for the evils all desired to remove.

Roseberry Would Vote Against Liberals.

Having been asked how he would vote if he were an elector, Lord Roseberry in a published letter says that he would vote against the government, because he opposes the socialism inherent in the budget and because he opposes anything in the nature of an independent Irish parliament or that would likely lead to it.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000, he asserted that it was one of the greatest industries that ever had been before the court.

He traced the growth from 1880 when, he said, the first combination had been made by the consolidation of five to-luago companies. This was the year in which the Sherman law was enacted, and the attorney general declared that even when the law came into existence the organization was antagonistic to its spirit. From the combination of five companies into one, the trust gradually gathered unto itself sixty different institutions, so that it was now able to control practically all of the cigarette business and the larger portion of the tobacco industry of the United States. Declaring that the income of the American Tobacco company in 1907 had amounted to \$30,000,000,